

(c) the steps taken to achieve the target set in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) 'Green Delhi' Campaign was launched in 1990-91 and during the year various agencies involved in the campaign planted 41.34 lakh seedlings, against a target of 50.75 lakhs.

(b) The shortfall in achievement of the target in 1990-91 was mainly on account of inadequate rains and the fact that it took some time to mobilise action by the concerned agencies.

(c) Progress of implementation is being monitored regularly through periodical reviews, field inspections, etc. Besides, all concerned government and non-government agencies are being activated to achieve the targets and get better results in the future.

#### Stoppage of Trains at Bhadrak (Orissa)

4236. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the trains running from Guwahati to Cochin, Trivandrum and Bangalore etc. do not halt at Bhadrak;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to provide a halt of these trains there; and

(c) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Due to lack of commercial justification.

#### Women Literacy Rate

4237. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the latest report of the World Bank, the women literacy rate is the lowest in India;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to improve their lot?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b). According to the figures published by UNESCO, the literacy rate for women in India is not the lowest in the world. There are a number of other countries whose female literacy rate is much lower.

(c) Keeping in view the policy for removal of disparity in access to educational opportunity suffered by women, women's education throughout the country with emphasis on women in rural and tribal areas. Some of these are as under:

(i) *Mahila Samakhya*: The basic thrust of this programme is to create a mechanism whereby women are given an opportunity to plan and monitor their own education and reach out to a new body of knowledge. It aims at involving women in the process of educational planning at the village level and providing educational inputs like non-formal education centres, training of village school teachers and pro-